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(54) Title: A CEMENT COMPOSITION AND METHODS FOR PRODUCING SAME

(57) Abstract

A cement composition comprising 1) a cement containing water-soluble chromate and 2) at least one manganese(II) compound in an amount sufficient to reduce the amount of water-soluble chromate to at the most 2 mg of Cr(VI) per kg of the cement, the determination of the chromate content being carried out by elution of the composition in water for 15 minutes at a water/cement ratio of 1, filtration, and determination of the chromate content in the filtrate.

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A Cement Composition and Methods for Producing Same

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cement composition with reduced content of water-soluble chromate, a method for reducing the amount 5 of water-soluble chromate in a cement composition, and to methods for producing a cement composition with reduced content of water-soluble chromate.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is well known that water-soluble chromate in cement gives rise to 10 allergic reactions in workers subjected to contact with cement-containing products. In particular, construction workers who are subjected to regular skin contact with wet cement such as wet cement paste, wet mortar, and concrete mixes, have a risk of contracting chromate-related eczema.

15 It is known to reduce the content of water-soluble chromate in a cement composition by addition of ferrous sulphate. The ferrous sulphate may be added, e.g., during the preparation of cement-containing mixes or during manufacture of the cement, *vide e.g.* WO 82/02040. The iron(II) sulfate reduces Cr⁺⁶ to Cr⁺³, the latter 20 having low solubility in cement-water mixes. The reaction between Fe⁺² and Cr⁺⁶ takes place in aqueous solution, e.g. when water is added to a cement containing iron(II) sulfate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has now been found that manganese(II) compounds are effective for 25 reducing the content of water-soluble chromate in cement compositions. Manganese(II) compounds, even in technical grade, have the advantage that they can be easily milled or ground to a small particle size well suited for addition to cement or cement compositions to obtain a satisfactorily homogeneous distribution. Some manganese(II) compounds such as manganese(II) sulfate have the advantage 30 that they are oxidation stable in dry cement compositions even at

high temperature, are available as dry free-flowing powders in technical grades and have high chromate-reduction efficiency when they are interground with cement.

DETAILED DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

5 Thus, in one aspect, the invention relates to a cement composition comprising 1) a cement containing water-soluble chromate and 2) at least one manganese(II) compound in an amount sufficient to reduce the amount of water-soluble chromate to at the most 2 mg of Cr(VI) per kg of the cement, the determination of the chromate content being
10 carried out by elution of the composition in water for 15 minutes at a water/cement ratio of 1, filtration, and determination of the chromate content in the filtrate.

The cement is one which, if no measures are taken, contains water-soluble chromate in amounts which are objectionable from a health hazard point of view, typically amounts of above 2 mg of Cr(VI) per kilogram of the cement, determined as described above, this determination preferably being performed in accordance with Danish Standard DS 1020. In this standard method, an agent which forms a coloured complex with chromate, i.e. s-diphenyl carbazide, is added
20 to the filtrate obtained following elution of the cement, whereupon the intensity of the coloured complex is measured spectrophotometrically, and converted into content of water-soluble chromate by means of a calibration curve. As will be understood, the content of water-soluble chromate in the filtrate may also be measured in other suitable manner.
25

It is normally preferred that the manganese(II) compound is present in the composition in an amount sufficient to reduce the amount of water-soluble chromate to at the most 1 mg, preferably at the most 0.5 mg, in particular at the most 0.1 mg, especially at the most
30 0.01 mg of Cr(VI) per kg of the cement component.

The amount of manganese(II) compound sufficient to obtain the above reduction in the content of water-soluble chromate will typically be an amount representing a molar excess, calculated on the chromate,

and thus, the minimum amount of manganese(II) compound is dependent on the natural content of water-soluble chromate in the cement in question. However, as a guideline, the manganese(II) compound may be present in an amount corresponding to from 1 to 1000 mmol manganese-
5 (II) per kg of the cement component, in particular an amount corresponding to 5-100 mmol manganese(II) per kg of the cement, preferably 10-60 mmol per kg of the cement.

The manganese(II) compound may be a manganese(II) salt; a salt containing manganese(II), a partly oxidized manganese(II) salt; a product containing manganese(II) such as particles containing manganese(II) or a manganese(II)-containing amorphous phase, e.g. a glass phase.
10

As suitable examples of the manganese(II) compound may be mentioned a salt with a mineral acid or with an organic acid. The mineral acid salt may be the sulfate, hydrogen sulfate, chloride, bromide, carbonate, nitrate, nitrite, sulfite, sulfide, disulfide, dithionate, thiosulfate, thiocyanate, hydroxide, oxide, monohydrogen phosphate, dihydrogen phosphate, silicate or hydrates thereof, preferably the sulfate. It may also be a double salt such as ammonium manganese(II)
15 sulfate or potassium manganese(II) sulfate. The organic acid salt may, e.g., be a carboxylic acid salt such as a salt with an alkanoic acid such as formic acid or acetic acid, or a salt with a hydrocarboxylic acid such as lactic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, gluconic acid or malic acid or a salt with a sulfonic acid such as
20 methylsulfonic acid, a naphtalene sulfonic acid or a melamine sulfonic acid. Another example of a manganese(II)-containing compound is manganese(II) oxide sulfate.
25

The manganese(II) compound may typically be manganese(II) sulfate such as a technical grade manganese(II) sulfate, preferably containing more than 20%, in particular more than 25%, especially more than 30% by weight of manganese, and it may be hydrated, such as mono-hydrated or partially monohydrated. Manganese(II) sulfate has several advantages, i.a. that it is available as a dry free-flowing powder even in technical grades, that technical grades are available as a fine powder, that it is oxidation stable even at high temperature,
35

that it is cheap since it is available as a byproduct from the preparation of hydroquinone, and that it has high efficiency as a chromate-reducing agent for cement particularly when it is interground with cement. Furthermore, manganese(II) sulfate is not very hygroscopic
5 and is available as $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ in technical grades.

The manganese(II) compound may also be a manganese(II)-containing mineral, e.g. szmikite, rhodochrosite, manganosite, alabandite, punite, manganosiderite, oligonite, or manganolangbeinite.

A suitable manganese(II) compound may be a soluble manganese(II)
10 salt, e.g. manganese(II) sulfate or manganese(II) acetate but the manganese(II) compound may also be of low solubility, e.g. manganese(II) carbonate. It is preferable that a manganese(II) compound with low solubility has a high specific surface area. This may for example be obtained by intergrinding the manganese(II) compound with the
15 cement.

Manganese(II) sulfate is a soluble salt with a solubility of 985 g $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ per liter of solution at 48°C. Even though manganese(II) sulfate is a soluble salt it has surprisingly been found that the efficiency can be increased by fine-grinding. Thus, in the cement
20 composition of the invention, a reduced dosage of manganese(II) sulfate is required to reduce water soluble chromate when the manganese(II) sulfate is fine-ground.

Fine-grinding of the manganese(II) sulfate as well as other manganese(II) compounds may be done by intergrinding the manganese(II)
25 compound with cement to a specific surface of the cement composition according to Blaine of more than $250\text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$ preferably more than $300\text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$ and most preferably more than $400\text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$.

In a preferred embodiment, the manganese(II) compound is manganese(II) sulfate which is present in the cement composition in an amount
30 of 0.01-10 % by weight, in particular 0.1-1% by weight of cement.

It is especially interesting to note that suitable manganese(II) compounds may be ground or milled to a small particle size which may

easily be distributed evenly in a dry composition, e.g. a mean particle size below 0.1 mm, preferably below 0.05 mm, in particular below 0.02 mm.

The cement may be any cement which contains a water-soluble chromate 5 in an unacceptable amount. Common examples of such cements are Portland cements such as ordinary Portland cement, rapid hardening cement, and super rapid hardening cement; belite cement; low heat cement; blended cements; slag cements; puzzolan cements; and the like, in particular Portland cements and blended cements.

10 In addition to the cement and the manganese(II) compound, the composition of the invention may further contain at least one material selected from aggregate material, reinforcing material, water, slaked lime, and cement and concrete additives.

15 The aggregate material may, e.g., be selected from fine aggregate such as sand, and coarse aggregate such as stone.

The cement or concrete additive may, e.g., be a retarding agent, a concrete plasticiser or superplasticiser, or an air entraining agent.

20 The composition of the invention may be in dry or wet form. A preferred composition is a composition in dry form wherein the manganese(II) compound is in the form of particles having a particle size as mentioned above.

The invention also relates to a method for reducing the amount of 25 water-soluble chromate in a cement composition, said method comprising adding to the composition during the manufacture thereof a manganese(II) compound in an amount sufficient to effect a reduction in the content of water-soluble chromate to at the most 2 mg of Cr(VI) per kg of the cement, in particular at the most 1 mg, preferably at the most 0.5 mg, Cr(VI) per kg of the cement, the determination of the chromate content being carried out as mentioned above.

The addition of the manganese(II) compound may be carried out in a number of ways and at any of a number of stages of the preparation of the cement or the cement-containing composition.

Thus, the addition of the manganese(II) compound may, e.g., be carried out

- 1) by addition to cement clinker prior to or during grinding thereof;
- 2) by addition to semi-ground cement clinker;
- 3) by addition to a component added during the production of cement;
- 4) by addition of the compound as a concentrated aqueous solution to clinker in such a manner that the solution is evaporated;
- 5) by addition to cement powder prior to or during transfer thereof to a storage container or to a transport vehicle or prior to or during packaging thereof;
- 6) by addition to cement powder during transfer thereof from a transport vehicle to a storage container;
- 7) by addition to cement powder or a composition containing cement powder prior to mixing thereof with water;
- 20 8) by addition of the compound as a solution in cement mixing water; or
- 9) by addition of the compound in dry form or as an aqueous suspension or solution prior to, during or after the mixing of cement powder or a composition containing cement powder with water.

25 When the manganese(II) compound is added to cement clinker prior to or during grinding of the clinker or to semi-ground clinker, the addition may, e.g., be performed by means of a pneumatic transport system where the dosage of manganese(II) compound is controlled by means of a worm transporting device.

30 Addition of the manganese(II) compound to a component added during the production of cement may be by addition in admixture with e.g. gypsum, fly ash, slag, limestone, or similar components.

The addition of the manganese(II) compound as a concentrated solution to clinker in such a manner that the solution is evaporated may be performed by adding the solution to the clinker shortly after the rotary kiln while the clinker are still warm, or during the grinding 5 of the clinker where the clinker are heated mechanically.

Addition of the manganese(II) compound to a cement or a cement composition during transfer thereof to a storage container or a transport vehicle, prior to packaging thereof, or during transfer thereof from a transport vehicle to a storage container may be performed by means 10 of well-known techniques. Thus, the cement or cement composition may typically be transferred by means of a pneumatic transport system which incorporates a system for pneumatic addition of the manganese-(II) compound in a well-known manner to the stream of cement or cement composition during the transfer thereof.

15 When adding the manganese(II) compound to cement or cement composition prior to the mixing thereof with water, the manganese(II) compound may be mixed in dry form with the cement or cement composition to give a homogeneous mixture. A particularly interesting example of this aspect is the addition of a manganese(II) compound during the 20 manufacture of a dry mortar mix consisting of cement powder, sand, slaked lime and concrete additives.

When adding the manganese(II) compound as a solution in cement mixing water, the concentration of manganese(II) compound is adjusted according to the amount of manganese(II) compound and the amount of 25 water required. Alternatively, the solution of manganese(II) compound may be more concentrated and constitute only part of the total amount of water required.

It may be summarised that when conducting the addition of a manganese(II) compound to a cement or cement composition at e.g. one of the 30 above outlined steps, the manganese(II) compound may be supplied to the cement or cement composition as a wet powder; a solution; a concentrated solution; a dry, free-flowing powder; or mixed or inter-ground with an inert powder to facilitate handling.

The invention is further illustrated by the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLE 1

Methods

5 Determinations of water-soluble chromate were carried out according to Danish Standard DS 1020 as described in detail below.

Measurements of the total reduction capacity of the cement mixes were also carried out. The reduction capacity is a measure of the excess reducing capacity present in the mixes, i.e. the ability to reduce added chromate. The reduction capacity was determined by extracting the cement mixes with solutions of potassium dichromate containing 50 and 100 mg of Cr⁺⁶ pr. kg solution. The cement was extracted for 15 minutes at a water/cement ratio of 1. The reduction capacity was calculated by the following formula:

15

$$\text{Reduction capacity} = \frac{50 - \frac{50 \times M50}{M100 - M50}}{50}$$

M50 = chromate content in filtrate after elution with a solution containing 50 mg of Cr⁺⁶/kg.

20 M100 = Chromate content in filtrate after elution with a solution containing 100 mg of Cr⁺⁶/kg.

Test method for water soluble chromate in cement according to Danish Standard DS 1020 (First Edition, July, 1984)

Method principle

25 The cement is eluted with water and filtered. To part of the filtrate, s-diphenyl carbazide is added which together with chromate in an acid medium forms a reddish-violet complex with an absorption maximum at 540 nm. The colour of the complex is measured photometrically and converted into content of water-soluble chromate by means of a calibration curve.

Reagents

All chemicals must be analytical grade. For the preparation of reagents and dilutions, chromate-free distilled or demineralized water is used.

5 Potassium permanganate, 0.02 M: 0.3 g of potassium permanganate (KMnO_4) is dissolved in 100 ml of water.

Sulphuric acid, 1.8 M: 96 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4 , d = 1.84 g/ml) are added to approx. 900 ml of water and diluted with water up to 1000 ml. Potassium permanganate, 0.02 M, is added until the colour is slightly pink.

Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, d = 0.79 g/ml).

Indicator solution: 0.125 g of s-diphenyl carbazide [$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHNNH})_2\text{CO}$, 1,5-diphenyl carbohydrazide] is dissolved 25 ml of ethanol in a 50 ml volumetric flask. Water is added up to 50 ml. The indicator solution can be considered stable for up to 3 hours.

Chromate stock solution, 50 mg of Cr^{+6} per litre: 0.1414 g of dried potassium dichromate ($\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$) is dissolved in water in a 1000 ml volumetric flask and diluted with water up to 1000 ml.

20 Chromate standard solution, 5 mg of Cr^{+6} per litre: 50.0 ml of chromate stock solution are measured into a 500 ml volumetric flask and diluted with water up to 500 ml. The standard solution must not be stored.

Apparatus

25 Magnetic stirrer with plastic-coated magnets or shaking apparatus.

10

Filter crucible with a capacity of about 60 ml and a porosity of 4.

Vacuum pump and suction flask for filter crucible or other equipment.

5 Spectrophotometer for measuring at a wavelength of 540 nm or a filter photometer with a filter providing maximum transmission around 540 nm.

Cuvette with a light path of 10 mm.

Measuring procedure

10 Calibration

Calibration solutions: 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0 and 15.0 ml of chromate standard solutions are transferred to 50 ml volumetric flasks. The calibration solutions contain 5, 10, 25, 50 and 75 µg of Cr⁺⁶, respectively. To each flask, 5 ml of sulphuric acid, 1.8 M, are added followed by dilution with water to a volume of about 40 ml. The solution is cooled to room temperature, 5 ml of indicator solution are added, and the flask is filled up to volume with water and shaken. The absorbance of the solution is measured with the reagent blind sample described below as the reference at a wavelength of 540 nm 15-30 minutes after the addition of the indicator solution.

20
25 Calibration curve: The calibration curve is drawn by plotting the measured absorbance values versus the content of Cr⁺⁶. The calibration curve must be linear and should be checked regularly and always following exchange of reagents.

Analysis

The reagent blind sample is prepared as described above but using water instead of standard solution.

5 Elution: 25.0 g of cement are transferred to a 100 ml beaker and 25.0 ml of water added. The slurry is agitated vigorously with a magnetic stirrer or a shaker for 15 ± 1 minutes. The slurry is filtered through a dry filter crucible into a dry suction flask.

10 Measurement: An analysis sample is made in the same manner as the calibration solutions but using 5.0 ml of filtrate instead of standard solution, and the measurement is carried out as described above.

Results

15 Calculation: The content of Cr⁺⁶ in the solution is read off from the calibration curve. The content of water-soluble chromate in the cement is calculated from the formula

$$x = \frac{y}{5}$$

20 in which

x = the content of water-soluble chromate in the cement expressed as mg of Cr⁺⁶ per kg of cement.

y = the content of Cr⁺⁶ (μ g) in the solution, read off from the calibration curve.

25 For the final result, the mean of two determinations not varying more than 0.4 mg/kg from one another is used.

In this example, manganese(II) sulfate was interground with chromate-containing cement clinker and gypsum to investigate the ability of manganese(II) sulfate to reduce water soluble chromate in cement.

The following materials were used:

Manganese(II) sulfate of technical grade of Chinese origin. It contained more than 31% manganese and it was obtained from Superfos Kemikalier A/S, Denmark. $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and MnSO_4 was detected by examination with X-ray diffraction.

Gypsum of technical grade from Boliden, Sweden.

Cement clinker manufactured by Norcem A.S., Norway. The chemical composition of the clinker was:

10	SiO_2	20.61%
	Al_2O_3	4.99%
	Fe_2O_3	3.55%
	CaO	64.81%
	MgO	2.46%
	SO_3	1.68%
15	K_2O	1.30%
	Na_2O	0.38%

Water soluble chromate: 28.3 mg of Cr^{+6}/kg (Determined by elution with 20% sodium sulfate solution for 15 minutes at a water to clinker ratio of 1)

20 Cement clinker, 5% gypsum and varying amounts of manganese(II) sulfate was interground in a laboratory mill to a specific surface according to Blaine of 410-510 m^2/kg . Propylene glycol was added as a grinding agent in a dosage of 0.05%.

25 The content of water-soluble chromate was determined according to Dansk Standard DS 1020 (First Edition, July, 1984).

Measurements of the reduction capacity of the cement mixes were also carried out.

These measuring methods were also used in examples 2-5.

The results of the measurements are given in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

	Reducing agent	Dosage	Water soluble chromate	Chromate in filtrate	Reduction capacity	Blaine surface of the cement
		(%)		(mg Cr ⁺⁶ /kg cement)		(m ² /kg)
5	Chromate in added water		0.0	50	100	
10	(Plain cement)	0.00	19.7 *	67	112	-23
	Manganese(II) sulfate, technical grade	0.25 0.30 0.40 0.50	2.9 0.2 0.1 0.0	32 25 18 1	73 62 50 17	11 16 21 48
15		0.75	0.0	0	0	>50
	MnSO ₄ .H ₂ O, analytical grade	0.25 0.50	7.4 0.0	40 0	80 1	1 >50
20	*	The content of water soluble chromate in the plain cement was 25.0 mg Cr ⁺⁶ /kg when the determination was carried out by elution with 20% sodium sulfate solution.				

25 The results show that manganese(II) sulfate when interground with cement is an efficient chromate reducing agent and that a low dosage of manganese(II) sulfate is sufficient to reduce all water-soluble chromate.

EXAMPLE 2

30 Manganese(II) sulfate was mixed with chromate containing cement to investigate the ability of unground manganese(II) sulfate to reduce soluble chromate in cement.

The manganese(II) sulfate of technical grade and the plain cement from example 1 were used. The manganese(II) sulfate was a free flowing white powder with a 0.045 mm sieve residue of 48%.

The cement mixes were prepared by mixing plain cement and manganese(II) sulfate in a plastic bucket with a paint mixer for 3 minutes.

The content of water-soluble chromate and the reduction capacity was measured.

5 The results of the measurements are given in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

	Reducing agent	Dosage (%)	Water soluble chromate	Chromate in filtrate (mg Cr ⁺⁶ /kg cement)	Reduction capacity	
10	Chromate in added water		0.0	50	100	
15	(Plain cement)	0.00	19.7	67	112	-23
	Manganese(II) sulfate, technical grade	0.25	13.4	53	96	-13
		0.50	7.0	39	76	- 3
		1.00	0.7	19	45	16
		1.50	0.0	3	20	43
20		2.00	0.0	0	5	>50
		2.50	0.0	0	2	>50

The results show that unground manganese(II) sulfate is able to reduce water soluble chromate in cement. When the results of examples 25 1 and 2 are compared it can be seen that a lower dosage of manganese(II) sulfate is needed to reduce the water soluble chromate to less than 2 mg of Cr⁺⁶/kg when the manganese(II) sulfate is interground with cement than when it is only mixed with the cement.

EXAMPLE 3

30 Manganese(II) sulfate, manganese(II) carbonate and iron(II) sulfate were interground with chromate-containing cement clinker and gypsum to investigate the ability of these compounds to reduce water soluble chromate in cement.

The following materials were used:

Manganese(II) sulfate of technical grade from example 1.

Manganese(II) carbonate hydrate, $MnCO_3 \cdot xH_2O$, of analytical grade.

Iron(II) sulfate monohydrate, $FeSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ prepared by drying of analy-

tical grade $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ in a nitrogen atmosphere at 120°C.

Iron(II)sulfate heptahydrate, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, of analytical grade.

Cement clinker from Aalborg Portland produced in kiln 87 on November

21, 1990. The content of water soluble chromate was 6,2 mg of

Cr^{+6}/kg . (Determined by elution with 20% sodium sulfate solution for

15 minutes at a water to clinker ratio of 1).

Gypsum of technical grade from Boliden, Sweden.

Cement clinker, 5% gypsum and varying amounts of chromate reducing

agent were interground in a laboratory mill to a specific surface of

$390-530 m^2/kg$. Propylene glycol was added as a grinding agent in a

15 dosage of 0.05%.

The content of water soluble chromate and the reduction capacity was measured.

The results of the measurements are given in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3

	Reducing agent	Dosage (%)	Water soluble chromate	Chromate in filtrate (mg Cr ⁺⁶ /kg cement)	Reduction capacity	Blaine surface of the cement (m ² /kg)
5	Chromate in added water		0.0	50	100	
10	(Plain cement)	0.00	3.2 *	44	85	-5 486
	Manganese(II) sulfate, technical grade	0.25 0.50	0.0 0.0	16 1	48 15	25 48 460 403
15	MnCO ₃ .H ₂ O, analytical grade	0.25 0.50 1.00 2.00	1.7 0.0 32 0.0	42 33 0	82 71 73 0	-3 9 9 >50 498 496 430 530
	FeSO ₄ .H ₂ O	0.25 0.50	0.0 0.0	20 0	61 34	25 50 395 406
20	FeSO ₄ .7H ₂ O, analytical grade	0.25 0.50	0.0 0.0	0 0	25 0	>50 >50 429 493

* The content of water soluble chromate in the plain cement was 5.1 mg of Cr⁺⁶/kg when the determination was carried out by elution with 20% sodium sulfate solution.

The results show that manganese(II) sulfate is an efficient chromate reducing agent when it is interground with cement. Manganese(II) carbonate was also able to reduce chromate when interground with cement.

30 EXAMPLE 4

The cements from example 3 containing manganese(II) sulfate and iron(II) sulfate were heated to temperatures of 100, 150, 200, 250 and 400°C to determine the ability of the cements to withstand elevated temperatures.

Heat treatment of the cements were carried out by placing 100 g of the cement in aluminium trays without lid and placing the aluminium trays for 3 hours at the desired temperatures.

Cement which was heat-treated at 400°C was mixed with 4% calcium sulfate hemihydrate before elution for determination of water soluble chromate and reduction capacity.

The content of water soluble chromate in the cements and the reduction capacity was measured.

The results of the measurements are given in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4
Cements heated to 100, 150, 200, 250 and 400°C for 3 hours

	Reducing agent	Dosage	Temperature of heat treatment	Water soluble chromate	Chromate in filtrate	Reduction capacity	Chromate in added water (%)		
							(%)	(°C)	(mg Cr ⁺⁶ /kg cement)
				0.0	50	100			
5									
10	(Plain cement)	0.00	100	3.4	48	88	-4		
			150	3.6					
			200	3.8					
			250	3.9					
15			400	4.5					
20	Manganese(II) sulfate, technical grade	0.25	100	0.0	13	43	29		
		0.25	150	0.0	6	40	40		
		0.25	200	0.0	13	44	29		
		0.25	250	0.0	18	48	18		
		0.25	400	0.0	22	71	27		
25		0.50	100	0.0	0	7	>50		
		0.50	150	0.0	0	6	>50		
		0.50	200	0.0	0	8	>50		
		0.50	250	0.0	0	0	>50		
		0.50	400	0.0	15	46	25		
30	FeSO ₄ .H ₂ O	0.25	100	0.0	19	59	27		
		0.25	150	0.0	18	60	28		
		0.25	200	0.0	29	71	15		
		0.25	250	0.0	40	80	1		
		0.25	400	0.2	40	83	2		
35		0.50	100	0.0	0	25	>50		
		0.50	150	0.0	0	26	>50		
		0.50	200	0.0	13	54	34		
		0.50	250	0.0	24	66	22		
		0.50	400	0.0	32	73	22		
40	FeSO ₄ .H ₂ O, analytical grade	0.25	100	0.0	7	47	41		
		0.25	150	0.0	23	62	22		
		0.25	200	0.0	30	70	13		
		0.25	250	0.0	41	84	- 2		
		0.25	400	4.5					
45		0.50	100	0.0	0	7	>50		
		0.50	150	0.0	15	52	30		
		0.50	200	0.0	19	60	27		
		0.50	250	0.0	28	69	15		
		0.50	400	3.2					

In industrial cement milling systems, the temperature is normally elevated due to release of heat from the grinding process and due to residual heat in the clinker.

The results show that manganese(II) sulfate has a better ability to withstand elevated temperatures than iron(II) sulfate. When the chromate reducing agent is added during cement grinding the dosage which is necessary to reduce water soluble chromate may be lower for manganese(II) sulfate than for iron(II) sulfate.

EXAMPLE 5

10 Manganese(II) chloride, manganese(II) acetate, manganese(II) nitrate and manganese(II) sulfate were mixed with chromate-containing cement to determine the ability of these manganese(II) salts to reduce water soluble chromate in cement. Furthermore, manganese(II) sulfate was added in dissolved form to the cement.

15 The following materials were used:

Manganese(II) chloride, $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, of analytical grade

Manganese(II) acetate, $Mn(C_2H_5O_2)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, of analytical grade

Manganese(II) nitrate, $Mn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, of analytical grade

Manganese(II) sulfate, $MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$, of analytical grade

20 Manganese(II) sulfate of technical grade from example 1.

Ordinary Portland cement of Polish origin with a water soluble chromate content of 9.4 mg of Cr^{+6}/kg .

25 Mixes of the cement and the manganese(II) salts were prepared by mixing cement and unground manganese(II) salts in a paint mixer for 1 minute.

The content of water soluble chromate was determined according to Dansk Standard DS 1020 the same day as the mixes were prepared and again after standing for 14 days.

30 The following procedure was used when manganese(II) sulfate was added to the cement in dissolved form. Solutions containing 0.05%, 0.10%

and 0.25% $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ of analytical grade were made and immediately used for elution of the cement. Determination of chromate were carried out according to Dansk Standard DS 1020 except that the manganese(II) sulfate solutions were used for elution instead of pure water.

5

The results of the measurements are given in Table 5 and 6 below.

TABLE 5
Water soluble chromate ($\text{mg Cr}^{+6}/\text{kg}$) in cement mixes

10	Dosage (%)	$\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{Mn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{mg Cr}^{+6}/\text{kg}$)	$\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
15	0.10	1.3	3.7	9.1
	0.25	0.0	0.0	2.7
	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.9
	0.75			0.0

TABLE 5 continued

20	Dosage (%)	$\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	Manganese(II) sulfate, technical grade	$\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ dissolved in mixing water
25	0.05			6.4
	0.10	10.0	9.3	0.3
	0.25	7.9	7.4	0.0
	0.50	4.6	3.9	
	0.75	1.2	2.0	
	30	1.00	0.5	
	1.50	0.1	0.1	
	2.00	0.0	0.0	

TABLE 6
Water soluble chromate (mg Cr⁺⁶/kg) after 14 days

	Dosage (%)	MnCl ₂ .4H ₂ O	Mn(C ₂ H ₅ O ₂) ₂ .4H ₂ O	Mn(NO ₃) ₂ .4H ₂ O
5	0.10	2.6	4.2	9.0
	0.25	0.0	0.0	7.0
	0.50	0.0	0.0	5.3
	0.75			2.4

TABLE 6 continued

	Dosage (%)	MnSO ₄ .H ₂ O	Manganese(II) sulfate, technical grade (mg Cr ⁺⁶ /kg)
15	0.10	9.4	9.4
	0.25	6.7	7.2
	0.50	3.5	4.1
	0.75	1.9	2.1
	1.00	0.5	0.1
	1.50	0.1	0.0
	2.00	0.0	0.0

The results show that manganese(II) chloride, manganese(II) acetate, manganese(II) nitrate and dissolved manganese(II) sulfate are able to reduce water soluble chromate in cement.

30 The results also show that manganese(II) chloride tetrahydrate and manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate are more efficient chromate reducing agents than manganese(II) sulfate monohydrate.

35 The results further show that manganese(II) chloride, manganese(II) acetate and manganese(II) sulfate are stable towards oxidation by air in dry cement mixes. Manganese(II) nitrate is stable towards oxidation in pure form but when mixed with cement the results indicate that manganese(II) nitrate is partly oxidized by standing with time.

CLAIMS

1. A cement composition comprising 1) a cement containing water-soluble chromate and 2) at least one manganese(II) compound in an amount sufficient to reduce the amount of water-soluble chromate to
5 at the most 2 mg of Cr(VI) per kg of the cement, the determination of the chromate content being carried out by elution of the composition in water for 15 minutes at a water/cement ratio of 1, filtration, and determination of the chromate content in the filtrate.
2. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the manganese(II)
10 compound is present in an amount sufficient to reduce the amount of water-soluble chromate to at the most 1 mg, preferably at the most 0.5 mg, in particular at the most 0.1 mg, especially at the most 0.01 mg of Cr(VI) per kg of the cement.
3. A composition as claimed in claim 1 or 2 wherein the manganese(II)
15 compound is present in an amount corresponding to from 1 to 1000 mmol manganese(II) per kg of the cement.
4. A composition as claimed in claim 3 wherein the manganese compound is present in an amount corresponding to 5-100 mmol manganese(II) per kg of the cement, preferably 10-60 mmol per kg of the cement.
- 20 5. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1-4 wherein the manganese(II) compound is a salt with a mineral acid or with an organic acid.
- 25 6. A composition as claimed in claim 5 wherein the mineral acid salt is the sulfate, chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, preferably the sulfate.
7. A composition as claimed in claim 6 wherein the manganese(II) sulfate is present in an amount of 0.01-10% by weight, preferably 0.1-1% by weight calculated on the cement.

8. A composition as claimed in claim 5 wherein the organic acid salt is a salt with a sulfonic acid or an alkanoic acid such as acetic acid.

5 9. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1-8 wherein the cement is selected from Portland cements; belite cement; low heat cement; blended cements; puzzolan cements; and slag cements, in particular Portland cements and blended cements.

10. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1-9 which further contains at least one material selected from aggregate material, reinforcing material, water, slaked lime, and cement and concrete additives.

11. A composition as claimed in claim 10 in which the aggregate material is selected from fine aggregate such as sand, and coarse aggregate such as stone.

15 12. A composition as claimed in claim 10 in which the cement or concrete additive is a retarding agent, a concrete plasticiser or superplasticiser, or an air entraining agent.

13. A composition as claimed in any of claims 1-12 in dry form wherein the manganese(II) compound is in the form of particles having a mean particle size below 0.1 mm, preferably below 0.05 mm, in particular below 0.02 mm.

20 14. A method for reducing the amount of water-soluble chromate in a cement composition, said method comprising adding to the composition during the manufacture thereof a manganese(II) compound in an amount sufficient to effect the desired reduction in the content of water-soluble chromate.

15. A method as claimed in claim 14 wherein the addition of the manganese(II) compound is carried out

- 1) by addition to cement clinker prior to or during grinding thereof;
- 5 2) by addition to semi-ground cement clinker;
- 3) by addition to a component added during the production of cement;
- 4) by addition of the compound as a concentrated aqueous solution to clinker in such a manner that the solution is evaporated;
- 10 5) by addition to cement powder prior to or during transfer thereof to a storage container or to a transport vehicle or prior to or during packaging thereof;
- 6) by addition to cement powder during transfer thereof from a transport vehicle to a storage container;
- 15 7) by addition to cement powder or a composition containing cement powder prior to mixing thereof with water;
- 8) by addition of the compound as a solution in cement mixing water; or
- 9) by addition of the compound in dry form or as an aqueous suspension or solution prior to, during or after the mixing of cement powder or a composition containing cement powder with water.

20

16. A method as claimed in claim 14 comprising adding to the composition during the manufacture thereof manganese(II) sulfate in an amount of 0.01-10% by weight, preferably 0.1-1% by weight calculated on the cement.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/DK 91/00098

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC5: C 04 B 22/08, 22/14		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC5	C 04 B	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched ⁸		
SF,DK,FI,NO classes as above		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	US, A, 1865021 (HARRY MCC. LARMOUR ET AL) 28 June 1932, see the whole document --	1-7,9- 16
A	US, A, 4572739 (POUL L. RASMUSSEN) 25 February 1986, see the whole document --	1-16
A	US, A, 4784691 (POUL L. RASMUSSEN) 15 November 1988, see the whole document -- -----	1-16
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
10th July 1991	1991 -07- 18	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
SWEDISH PATENT OFFICE	May Hallne	

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/DK 91/00098**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the Swedish Patent Office EDP file on **91-05-29**
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